

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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Volume XXXIX.....No. 400

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.
DER FREISCHÜTZER, at 8 P. M. Mrs. Jaeger, Mr.
Berting.NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, corner Prince and Houston streets—
FAUSTUS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Joseph
Woodcock and Miss Jane Burke.WOODS MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner Third and West streets—WEALTH AND
CRIME, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. 10:15 P. M., at 5
P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Harry Clifford.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
Bowery—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.;
closes at 10:30 P. M.METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
505 Broadway—Parasol and the Dancers, at 8 P. M.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
Fifty-ninth street and Seventh avenue—THOMAS CON-
QUEST, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.JONES' WOOD COLOSSEUM.
Concert, at 8 P. M.COLOSSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Third and West streets—LONDON BY
NIGHT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Same at 7 P. M.;
closes at 10:15 P. M.ROMAN HIPPODROME.
Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street—GRAND
PAGEANT—CONQUEST OF NATIONS, at 8 P. M. and
at 7 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, July 19, 1874.

THE HERALD FOR THE SUMMER RESORTS.

TO NEWSDEALERS AND THE PUBLIC:—

The New York Herald will run a special
train between New York, Saratoga and Lake
George, leaving New York every Sunday during
the season at half-past three o'clock A. M.,
and arriving at Saratoga at nine o'clock
A. M., for the purpose of supplying the
SUNDAY HERALD along the line. Newsdealers
and others are notified to send in their orders
to the Herald office as early as possible.

From our reports this morning the probabilities
are that the weather to-day will be cloudy and
warm.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were
strong at higher figures, gold higher, and the
bank statement favorable.

JOHNNY BULL refuses to be bound altogether
by the decisions and decrees of the Peace Con-
ference. He reserves the right to sell proclama-
tions to all or any who may choose to buy.
Johnny will sign any treaty but such as may
affect his purse.

RELEASE OF HANTHALER.—It is gratifying
news that the priest Hantaler, who was
arrested on the charge of being implicated in
the recent attempt to assassinate Prince
Bismarck, has been released. The offense of
Kullman was in itself sufficiently atrocious
without a minister of religion being concerned
in it.

THE MAYOR'S ALMA MATER, Columbia Col-
lege, having won the great race at Saratoga,
the venerable magistrate, it is said, is greatly
exercised over it. Perhaps we shall have the
bow and stroke oars of the winning crew ap-
pointed as Commissioners of the Sinking
Fund, or the captain as a Superintendent of
Police.

PAVING FIFTH AVENUE, although a sadly
needed public improvement, has been neg-
lected so long that many of the property
owners despair of seeing it accomplished under
the present régime. To those who called upon
him yesterday in reference to the subject
Mayor Havemeyer gave the highly encourag-
ing information that if the property owners
wanted the work done he would not oppose it,
and if an Aldermanic ukase to that effect was
passed he would not veto it.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The old trouble
in the Sandwich Islands is, according to our
latest news, revived. It was thought that the
election of King Kalakaua would give domestic
peace for some years at least. It has not,
however, proved to be so. A petition has for
some time been in circulation praying the
Legislature to set aside the election in virtue
of which the King occupies the throne. Great
Britain and Germany are both suspected. One
of the suspicious movements of the moment
is an attempt to raise a loan of one million
dollars; rate of interest, six per cent. It will
be well for the government of the United
States to keep an eye on these movements.
We cannot afford to allow either Great Britain
or Germany, or both united, to rob the King-
dom of its independence. In any change
which may become a necessity the govern-
ment of the United States must be consulted.

THE BLOODY WORK of the savages goes
bravely on in the West. Colonel Carpenter,
of the Sixth cavalry, wounded and six men
killed in an engagement west of Fort Sill. A
stage keeper killed and horribly mutilated in
presence of his wife and the woman reserved
for a fate worse than death. A party of
woodchoppers all killed. A collision with the
red men in Texas, with two
white men killed and several wounded.
Depredations and murders in Wyoming Terri-
tory. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes out on the
warpath. The Sioux attacking a mining
camp; two of the whites killed; the rest cor-
ralled, and Captain Wessell's troop of the
Third cavalry gone to their rescue. This
is the interesting batch of news we
receive to-day, the precursor, no doubt,
of yet graver intelligence of massacres
and outrages committed by the savages who,
in six months' time, we shall be feeding, pray-
ing and converting, until the summer
again arrives and tomahawks and scalping
knives once more take the place of rations
and Bibles. When will the people learn the
full value of Sherman's Indian policy?

The Great Regatta—Kickerbockers to the Front.

Finally the regatta has taken place amidst
the intense excitement of the many thousands
of spectators and to the eminent satisfaction
of the people of this city, both those who
were at Saratoga and those who were not.
Two disappointments, though they had soft-
ened the enthusiasm of some visitors and dis-
gusted not a few, had apparently sharpened
the appetite for sport on the part of the less
irritable and more considerate thousands who
figure as the great public of the occasion.
People who go so far as Saratoga to see a race
would rather, we fancy, wait forty-eight hours
in the hope of a thoroughly successful contest
than to lose their journey in witnessing an un-
satisfactory struggle in rough water. It is
easy to say that they ought to have boats fit
for rough water, and not racing machines; but
when the boats are chosen they must at least
have the sort of water contemplated in their
construction.

As New Yorkers it is extremely gratifying
to us that Columbia has won the race. She
has not been one of the noisy ones as to what
was in her. Self-glorification, or even ex-
treme self-assertion, has neither now nor ever
hitherto been in the number of her faults;
and to this was due the fact that she was not
heard from as loudly as some others in this
new field of academic endeavor. Her
decorous modesty of demeanor adds to the
lustre of her victory. It is
to be regretted that events occurred
which must give rise to disputes and recrim-
inations between some of the crews. Acci-
dents of the kind that occurred between Har-
vard and Yale are not always to be avoided in
the excitement of the struggle. Fortunately,
in this case they do not bring in issue the
results of the race, which is a clear triumph
for the New Yorkers. Doubtless both the
other crews will indulge their imaginations as
to what might have been "if" there had been
no mischance. Either will believe it could
have overhauled and passed the winner if it
had had an open course before it; and freedom
in such imaginations is always conceded to the
losers. Some must lose, and the losers must
always have a theory to explain it. Vic-
tory is in these cases too much contemplated
as the result solely of the adequate amount of
straightforward pulling. On the contrary, it
should be contemplated as equally the result
of skilful handling, of the cool temper and
quick eye and aptness at manoeuvre which
avoids collisions and broken rudders and
damaged oars. If the New Englanders claim
that their rate of speed would have won they
must show that they had the power to con-
tinue it and the skill to keep themselves in the
right place in order to continue it. In this
latter very important particular they were
clearly at fault. Speed may be conceded them,
but other elements of equal consequence
have turned the balance against them. On
the whole, with a generous allowance for con-
tempt, disappointments and complainings,
the race was a fair and satisfactory contest,
and in a few days, we have no doubt, all un-
pleasant feeling will have passed away, and
the defeated crews will be willing to concede
the honor and credit that are the rightful due
of the victors. To believe otherwise would
be but small encouragement for the future
success of those friendly struggles which have
grown to be national events in England, but
which are as yet in their infancy with our
universities. There will be some heartburnings,
no doubt, at what will be regarded as errors of
the judges in the placing of the boats that
came after the winning crew; for next to the
great prize of victory comes the honor of po-
sition in the beaten list. Upon this point we
can only say that the interesting map pub-
lished in our columns to-day, in which the
exact position of each boat is shown at the
moment the winning boat crossed the line,
can be relied upon as strictly ac-
curate. Before the line was crossed by
the defeated boats these positions
may have somewhat changed, and the most
reliable judges on these points are no
doubt the HERALD correspondents, whose ex-
perience guarantees the correctness of their
decisions. The best advice we can offer to the
crews who followed the victorious Columbians
is to decide their respective positions for
themselves and to insist upon the correctness
of their decisions. This may occasion some
differences of opinion, it is true, but as Mr.
Tools would say, "it's of no consequence."
The loser of this year, whatever his position
at the close of the race, may be the winner in
the next contest.

Only fifty-four men rowed at Saratoga, but
they are the people of the United States
for the next generation—just as the Horatii
and Curiatii of Livy were the people of
Rome and her rival in
their day, or as the men at Olympus
were Greece—the products of a system and of
ideas that were universal, though individual-
ized for festive occasions of glorious rivalry.
Here, in each case, six men stand for all of
Yale, Harvard or Columbia, and the aggre-
gate of the college clubs who thus associate
themselves with the glory or defeat, runs into
thousands; while, if we contemplate the still
larger circles into which the enthusiasm in-
evitably spreads itself—the whole number of
the alumni and the friends and families of the
students—we shall find that the interest will
penetrate in some degree to every part of the
country, and involve the sympathies and emu-
lations of all the men upon whom the
country is to depend one of these days for its
clear thinkers and its capable rulers; for
learned lawyers, for orators, who may make
the right seem as attractive as the wrong
seems naturally; for legislators and financiers,
who may redeem us from the position into
which ignorant self-sufficiency and dishonesty
have brought us. In short, for a great part of
the hope and promise of the future of our
country.

And a friendly rivalry, which thus involves
more or less directly the sympathy and par-
ticipation of so important a class as the
whole educated youth of the country, is of
very great possible importance; for the
sports and contests of a people do not so
much indicate their characters and disposi-
tions as they form and develop them. Span-
iards are perhaps not all brutal and cruel at
birth, or perhaps they were not all so once;
but it cannot be conceived that any genera-
tion of boys, with only ordinary human
depravity in them, could grow up in a
country where the bull fight is the sole holi-
day spectacle and be other than semi-savages.
Impressions are made upon the minds of boys

almost exclusively by their games and holiday
sports. Didactic instruction is like a rivulet
that promises delusively and is lost in the
sands. Even the home examples fade out of
the memory, for they are received, as it were,
under protest; but the lesson of the game
holds on, for it is taken in by all the power of
intellectual absorption, with the mind in its
highest condition of vital fervor.

In their influence educationally the college
regattas have two leading aspects of unequal
importance—the physical and the moral.
Their effect upon physical training is perhaps
exaggerated in the general opinion. We do
not believe they accomplish so much either
for good or for evil in this way as is gener-
ally thought. They have been de-
cried for the cultivation of tastes inconsistent
with the steady pursuit of college studies, and
for the over-exertion by training that leads to
sudden death or early decay. As occasional
accidental results these are, perhaps, evils of
real occurrence, but they are not necessary
consequences of the sport. If an idle fellow
relinquishes his studies because the boat club
gives an opportunity for the indulgence of
tastes for other pursuits, we may be sure that
some other reason, equally cogent, would have
been found for the same course if he had never
seen an oar. Neither is every early death nor
every sudden decline to be laid to a too ener-
getic physical endeavor, though there is a
tendency to assume a relation of cause and
effect here just as formerly the same early
death or decline was attributed to too intense
study. On the other hand, neither are we
to expect that the habit of rowing in
college races will in a few gen-
erations make giants of all the young
fellows who go to college. Our physical type
of manhood, which is a result of origin and
climate rather than of habits, will remain
over the whole country substantially what it
is despite the regattas. Some good will re-
sult in this direction in cultivating the best
possibility of the type; but the habit of row-
ing will not make us a different, and certainly
not a better, people physically than the farm-
ing and hunting and clearing away the wil-
derness made our fathers and grandfathers.
Let us hope it may make us strong enough to
keep the country as free as they left it.

But the moral aspects of sports like these are
the best, and of results such as they seem
calculated to leave on the mind we have the
greatest need. In such a race all is pure
chivalry. An unfair advantage is a disgrace,
and the attempt to take it has no other effect
than to cover the guilty ones with shame.
Honor, a fair recognition of the conditions of
rivalry, a rigid adherence to those conditions,
a generous recognition of the respective
merits—all this, wide as the poles apart from
the spirit that has crept into and poisoned the
lives of the people, is what we want to cul-
ivate and encourage. Happy is the country
whose sons are so instilled with the spirit of
sport like this that they will not lose it, but
will govern their conduct in the battle of life
by the selfsame spirit.

Pulpit Topics To-day.

The custom, so general a few years ago, of
closing up the churches during the summer,
so that preachers and people might betake
themselves to mountain or seashore, does not
prevail very largely now. There are compar-
atively few churches in this city or vicinity
closed altogether, and while many of the
preachers are absent, some in Europe, and
some among their native hills, their places
are supplied, in whole or in part, by country
parsons or by theological students who are
glad enough to get a chance to talk to city
congregations, however small. A few of our
chief pastors, however, remain in their own
pulpits on the Sabbath, and take trips to the
country between times. For instance, Drs.
Wild and Fulton, of Brooklyn; Revs. S. B.
Rossiter, J. F. Elder, J. S. Kennard and
others of this city will preach to their own
congregations to-day.

Rev. J. F. Elder has chosen for his morning
theme to-day the "Resurrection of Lazarus,"
and, for his evening discourse, "Christ, the
Morning Star"—two excellent topics for a
hot July Sabbath. The latter might
be so impressively illustrated, too, by
Coggia's comet, whose tail is so soon
to envelop us and, perhaps, create a little dis-
turbance, especially among our politicians and
sportsmen. Mr. Cross will tell the Taber-
nacle Baptists how the multitude took Christ,
and why Elijah was weak and wherein he
manifested his frail humanity; for, after all,
prophets and apostles were men of like pas-
sions with ourselves and they had their
weaknesses just as we have ours. But, like
them, we may apprehend the divine and make
the Holy One our friend by faith and become
partakers of His "Stainless Life"—the life
that was manifested in the flesh by Christ
Jesus, and about which Dr. Fulton will speak
this evening.

Mr. Van Meter, who is about to return to
Italy in a few days, will speak to the Hanson
place (Brooklyn) Baptists this morning about
his Bible schools and mission work in Rome.
He will tell the same story in Association Hall
in this city on Thursday evening, so that New
Yorkers will have as good a chance to hear it
by waiting a few days as if they should run
over to Brooklyn to-day. Mr. Kennard will de-
scribe, faintly though it may be, the "Welcome
of the Blessed," and will show how he is that
faithful in little will be faithful also in much.
Faithfulness in little or much seems some-
times to be a rare quality among men. The
International Sunday school lesson for this
day is the healing of the leper by Christ. It
will also be the topic for consideration by Mr.
Rossiter this morning.

Saratoga and Round Lake are conveniently
near to each other. They, however, contain
two different classes and characters of people,
each of whom supply moral lessons to the stu-
dent of character and of theology. Dr. Wild,
being such a student, will to-day endeavor to
extract from the two places and their diverse
assemblies such lessons as may be appropri-
ate for the pulpit and the general pub-
lic. What those lessons are we shall be
better able to judge to-morrow than we are
to-day.

A COMMUNICATION TO THE MAYOR makes
the alarming statement that corrupt influ-
ences were used in the Legislature to secure
the passage of the Warehouse bill. We sin-
cerely trust that such a charge against the
representatives of the people may be dis-
proved, as the spotless reputation of Albany
is at stake and an insult is offered to the self-
sacrificing patriots we send there.

The "Incubation" Theory of Rabies—A Great Point Settled.

While the most eminent doctors differ on
some of the most commonplace diseases of
everyday practice it is not strange their
views should widely diverge regarding the
mysterious malady of rabies. We have re-
cently had numerous learned opinions and
interesting experiments, leading to one class
of theories; but it is not the least valuable
contribution which comes from the eminent
surgeon of Baltimore, Dr. N. R. Smith.
Dr. Smith, in an able letter to a contem-
porary journal, denies that the virus of rabies
is immediately communicated to the nervous
system of a person bitten. From an immense
surgical practice he mentions a hundred in-
stances in which, by the speedy ablation and
cauterization of the wound made by rabid
dogs, all serious consequences were averted.
His practice is the earliest possible washing
of the wound in soap and water, and burning
out the part injured by the dog's tooth with a
small conical piece of caustic potash, fitting
into the aperture made by the animal.

We are confessedly unable to test theories
of hydrophobia, and so are the most advanced
physicians of the day. But the facts cited by
Dr. Smith are certainly worthy of the utmost
confidence and they carry a deep conviction.
That, with timely use of his preventive mea-
sures, the poison deposited by the mad dog in
the wound can be removed by the joint ap-
plication of water and the cautery.

The length of time elapsing (several weeks
often) between the bite and the manifestation
of rabies in the human subject proves, we
think, that the virus is not transmitted im-
mediately to the nerves by the blood. As Dr.
Smith urges, were this the case the symptoms
would mature almost instantaneously or in a
few hours. Such, we know, is the case in the
bite of poisonous reptiles. But in rabies the
seed or seeds of the disease deposited require
time, he thinks, to penetrate the system and
undergo a process of incubation. Dr. Smith
cites the well known fact that if vaccine matter
is washed from the arm immediately after it is
inserted it does not enter the blood, and no
results ensue. So, he contends, if the poison
of hydrophobia, which is analogous (though
usually requiring a much longer time to take
effect), is removed within a few hours by
caustic potash and thorough ablation the
danger of the bite passes away.

Certainly this treatment can now be put to
the most crucial test on the canines which
roam our streets, and the settlement of this
point alone would be an inconceivable bless-
ing to humanity. Dr. Smith asserts (and his
assertion will carry confidence wherever he is
known) that he has tested it "in more than a
hundred instances of persons bitten by rabid
dogs," and he adds, "in not a single instance
have I witnessed the development of the dis-
ease in these cases." He cites the similar and
high authority of Mr. Youatt, who had, in
like manner, treated successfully four hun-
dred cases of the same kind. Surely this un-
challenged testimony should carry great
weight. For if it does not penetrate into the
deep mystery of the disease and deal with its
analysis of the poison of rabies it indicate
(what is the next best thing to the cure) the
prevention of the frightful malady in hun-
dreds of cases.

THE INVESTIGATION into the Arkansas elec-
tion has commenced, and from the opening
proceedings it is evident that a hard fight
will be made by both the Baxter and Brooks
parties. Charges of fraud are liberally made,
and probably the fairest way to decide upon
them would be to admit the truth of all of
them. The Convention has signified its deter-
mination to repudiate all fraudulently con-
tracted debts. But how are they to decide
what debts are fraudulent in such a sense as
to deprive the bona fide creditor of his rights?
And will not the action of the Convention
take the form of repudiation altogether?
Truly, the beauties of "reconstruction" grow
more and more striking as time progresses.

COLLISION ON THE ERIE RAILWAY.—Another
railroad collision is reported, but it is at least
an eminently fortunate one in the compar-
atively inconsiderable injury done. For two Erie
express trains to collide while each is moving
at the rate of from fifteen to twenty miles an
hour, and for every passenger to escape with
life, even though some are badly hurt, is an
occurrence scarcely less than miraculous. One
baggage master is the only person killed,
though the engine of one train ploughed its
way through the engine, baggage car and
smoking car of the other train. Ever since
the Erie Railway Company has been in
trouble with the conflict of the various parties
that claim the property, or that desire to con-
trol it, we have expected to see great disor-
ganization of its service result, and, as a
consequence, to hear of many collisions and
similar disasters. But, on the contrary, it
has been very free from these calamities, and
we hope they are not to begin now. But a
collision like this indicates some defect in sig-
nalling or in the time table that calls for ex-
planation.

DOCKRAY CONDEMNED.—The case of Dock-
ray, who has for the last two months been
confined in prison at Puerto Principe, is not
unknown to our readers. Dockray, regarded
as a spy, was charged with infidelity, and,
having been brought before a council of war,
he has been condemned to death as an insur-
gent. The evidence offered by Dockray
showed conclusively that he was not in any
way conspiring against the Spanish govern-
ment in Cuba. His evidence was not received
in Court. Dockray is an American citizen.
If executed the name of American citizen will
become a hissing and byword among the
nations. Will Secretary Fish do nothing to
preserve the honor of the Republic? Will
President Grant permit this fresh outrage?
Surely, we have had enough of Spanish in-
solence.

THE CHILDREN'S PICNIC.—Yesterday was a
bright day for the poor children of the Four-
teenth precinct. Some three thousand tickets
had been distributed, and the glad little
creatures, under the kindly care of George F.
Williams and Captain Clintch, had a magnifi-
cent trip up the Hudson on board the barge
Chicago. The barge was beautifully decorated
with colors provided by Mrs. William Butler
Duncan, who has from the first taken a lively
interest in this movement. These children's
picnics must be regarded as a happy sign of
the times. We are glad to learn that through
the liberality of the gentlemen of the Stock

Exchange provision has been made for a
series of these picnics. Such kindly consid-
eration for the wants of the poor, and especially
for the children of the poor, does honor to the
Christianity of New York. Wealth can never
be turned into healthier channels nor directed
to better purpose.

The Religious Press on the Latest Phase of the Brooklyn Scandal.

Certain of our religious exchanges which
have heretofore kept aloof from this great
topic or who have touched it lightly, seeing
that it has taken on a new phase have this
week introduced it under its altered form to
their readers. The *Golden Age*, which long ago
disclaimed any credit for religious utterances,
returns this week to its staple topic "like the
dog in his vomit, or the sow that was washed
to her wallowing in the mire," and in the old
strain of innuendo and insinuation tries to dis-
credit the motives of Mr. Beecher in appoint-
ing the investigating committee and to im-
pugn the sincerity and thoroughness of that
committee's work. The editor has a sort of
hypocritical regret that for three years this
topic has been in circulation, growing
by the efforts to suppress it, becoming
more serious the more it was pushed aside,
until at last it has assumed proportions
that put it beyond individual control. The
policy of silence, this writer thinks, was pur-
sued too long. The *Golden Age* insinuates
that the committee of investigation is a packed
one, and that fact alone should be regarded as
a confession of guilt. For, says the editor,
"Innocent men do not pack juries. The policy
that has been pursued is admirably calculated
to make people believe that the worst is true."
He talks about "brave and manly confessions"
so that these reputations might be saved from
irretrievable blight, and one home, if not
more, from ruin—all of which comes with
hypocritical mockery from the source from
which it emanates.

The *Christian Advocate*, which last week was
anxious for an investigation and clearing up
of the mystery, rejoices this week that the
investigation has begun and that it promises
to be earnest and thorough. It regrets, how-
ever, that Mr. Beecher and his friends did
not see their way clear to have constituted
the committee a little differently, both as to its
personnel and the mode of selection. The *Advocate*
reminds Mr. Beecher and his friends that this
is not simply a personal and family affair
between Mr. Beecher and his church, but
stretches out far beyond that and even beyond
the bounds of the Congregational denomina-
tion. It suggests, therefore, that six other
gentlemen, the peers in Christian character
and reputation of those now engaged in the
inquiry, be chosen from other denominations
and be added to the committee. It adds that
an examination and report by such a commit-
tee could not afterward be called in question.

The *Baptist Union*, in view of later develop-
ments, apologizes for a hasty and unfavorable
verdict rendered a few weeks ago in a brief
paragraph in its columns. But it contends
that if Mr. Beecher has committed offences
which would depose an ordinary man from
the ministry he should be deposed regardless
of his brilliant talents and his great genius.
We cannot have one rule for small men
and another for great men. "It is better," it
says, "to lose every great man in the world from
the ministry than to wink at lowliness in their
ranks." It, however, hopes for an explanation
which shall justify Mr. Beecher before the
Church and the community.

The *Liberal Christian* hopes that Frank
Moulton's alleged compromise will not be en-
tertained by the investigating committee
named, that the present issue be settled by
Mr. Beecher frankly stating that he had "com-
mitted an offence against Mr. Tilton for which
it was necessary to apologize, and for which
he did apologize in a letter, part of which has
been quoted" by Mr. Tilton, and further that
"it was necessary for Mr. Tilton to make the
defence against Dr. Leonard Bacon which he
did make." The *Liberal Christian* thinks the
great preacher of Plymouth church has kept
silence too long and compromised too much
already, and that nothing but a clear and free
vindication of his character will now avail.
"Nothing," it thinks, "can be worse for the
public morals than the unhealthy excitement
which secrecy, innuendoes and apparent fear
of investigation have produced."

The *Freeman's Journal* has broken the steady
silence of the Catholic press on this great
scandal, and this week gives a column editor-
ial to it as pointing the answer to its ques-
tion "What are the products of the godless
public schools coming to?" It thinks that Mr.
Beecher, being the descendant of an "anti-
Popery" preacher, could hardly turn out
better than he is now reported to be. The
child of Calvinism, thinking for himself there
was only one of two goals for him to reach—
either to find some other religion or to "strike
hard-pain" as an apostate from Christianity.
Hence his sermons, it says, "are occupied
with blasphemous descriptions of our Lord
and Saviour, and on other points make the
Gospel the exponent of licentiousness"—as in
the instance which it refers to Mr. Beecher's
published discourse to prove, in which he
represents "the Prodigal Son as the best fel-
low of the two, and the only reason the other
didn't waste his living among harlots was that
he wasn't man enough to have his fling!" The
Freeman leaves to the infamous wretch
Tilton, who is below the conception of any
but Puritan religionists to fathom his pol-
trooney, "to prove up what Mr. Beecher has
been at this year or two past in preaching,
almost continuously, that rogues are the best
Christians and that there is no such thing as
honesty or chastity possible among men or
women."

Of the other topics of the religious press the
Christian Union has a merciful word for "poor
Tray"; the *Independent* wants to know if we
must have an Indian war; the *Christian at
Work* thinks that "dogs are not the only ani-
mals disposed to be snappish" when the ther-
mometer gets above the nineties. The
Christian Intelligencer gives its editorial en-
couragement to the poor children's excursions,
and asks its readers to help the waits of the
city to get at least one day's recreation
and pure air. The *Baptist Weekly* is fearful
of the claims of authority put forth by over-
zealous advocates for councils in the Church,
and says that our fathers would not have
given a moment's consideration to such
claims, but would have turned them sum-
marily aside. The *Methodist* has a few words
on ministerial support. The *Evangelist* de-
nies the position of a correspondent that the
Swing trial was an attempt to revive a dead

controversy between the Old and New School Presbyterians.

The *Tablet* tells its readers why the Catholic
Church condemns the Freemasons, and the
Catholic Review argues that the Old Catholic
does not justify its means. The *Boston
Pilot* calls the expulsion of one hundred and
twenty Catholic children from the public
schools of Brattleboro, Vt., for the crime of
absenting themselves half a day to attend
mass on the feast of Corpus Christi, an out-
rage. The case has been carried to the courts.
The *Hebrew Leader* has a word to parents con-
cerning the education of their children, and
the *Jewish Messenger* calls upon its readers for
more liberal support for the united Hebrew
charities of this city and also to furnish free
excursions for poor Jewish children.

The Mennonites at Castle Garden.

Among the emigrants now at Castle Garden
are about six hundred Mennonites. If these are
a fair sample of those who are to follow we may
expect the great body of emigrant Mennonites
about to come to the United States from Rus-
sia to rival their brethren in Pennsylvania and
Maryland and the States of the Northwest,
whose ancestors came here before the Revolution.
Most readers will recall the singular
historical fact that even Franklin opposed the
emigration of these people to the Province of
Pennsylvania, and yet they are to-day the bone
and sinew of that great Commonwealth. The
so-called Scotch-Irish, though proverbially a
thrifty race, had no chance in contending
with the steady industry and economy of the
German religionists, and to-day many of the
most magnificent farms in the State are owned
by the Mennonites. One fact as significant as
it is remarkable is that such a thing as
poverty is, and always has been, unknown
among them. A poor Mennonite is harder to
find than a rich gambler. The reason of this
is that they teach their children industry and
frugality as a religious duty, and laziness
and thriftlessness are, among them, vices to
be particularly avoided. They are not what the Yankees call
"intelligent," neither are they "cute,"
but they are extremely honest, eminently
active in caring for their own interests, with-
out detriment to those of their neighbors, and
so industrious that they not only enrich them-
selves, but as they have increased in numbers
and wealth they have conferred incalculable
blessings upon the whole country. They do
not believe in war, but if all men were like
them in developing the natural resources of
the soil by honest toil the country would soon
become so rich that nobody could afford to
fight. They are a simple, modest, earnest,
industrious and frugal people, and, though
opposed to war and taking no part in politics,
there are no better or more useful citizens.
We have had five or six generations of Men-
nonites born in this country, and the stock
has proved so satisfactory that we cannot but
receive the new supply with a special and
hearty welcome.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ex-Congressman John Lynch, of Maine, is at the
Winchester Hotel.
Senator Reuben E. Fenton is residing at the
Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Rev. J. B. McFerrin, of Nashville, is stopping at
the Grand Central Hotel.
Ex-Governor P. O. Hebert, of Louisiana, has ar-
rived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Captain W. A. Rafferty, United States Army, is
quartered at the Sturtevant House.
Chief Justice W. B. Richards, of Toronto, is so-
journing at the Westmoreland Hotel.
Mr. A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the
Treasury Department, is at the Astor House.
Mr. Galusha A. Grow, formerly Speaker of the
House of Representatives, has apartments at the
Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A Philadelphia man is reported to have dis-
tasted his jaw by laughing at a joke in a New York
paper. It may as well be stated that it wasn't the
HERALD—Graphic.

This was the "loud laughter that showed the
vacant mind," and was naturally excited by the
Graphic.

"Columbia the Gem of the Ocean."
Messrs. Philip Timpon, Jasper T. Goodwin, Cas-
par Griswold, Ed. S. Rapallo, R. C. Cornell and R.
Frank Rees, all of this city, recently went to Saratoga.

The following advertisement appeared in the
Phoenix, of Columbus, S. C.:—